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MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1781.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, & CHEMISTRY.

DR ATKEN will begin his COURSE (the Ninth) of ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY, in his Theatre in Surgeon's Square, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.—Midwifery (a part of the Surgery) and Chemistry, will be chiefly taught at evening hours, the most convenient to those Gentlemen who will honour the Course with attendance; so that it may be completed in the space of three months, agreeably to the London practice, by which means the Doctor will be enabled to accomplish two Courses instead of one during the winter; a circumstance that cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage to his pupils, because a frequent exhibition of the principles of science is found, by experience, to be the best method to convey precise and lasting ideas.—The importance, therefore, of this plan is too evident need any comment.

No attention or expence will be spared to make the Course productive of REAL PRACTICAL UTILITY.

Dr ATKEN has lately published

Systematic Elements of the Theory and Practice of Surgery, one vol.

June 8vo, 6s.

Outlines of the Theory and Cure of Fever, one vol. 12mo, 1s. 6d.

He has in the Press, and soon to be published,

Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Principles of Anatomy, one vol. 8vo.

Outlines of Chemistry, one vol. 8vo.

WANTS A PLACE at MARTINMAS,

A SINGLE MAN, who is well experienced, and a good judge in all the various branches of business that are peculiar to any Gentleman's Husbandry, and country affairs. He has likewise been often employed in the collecting and laying out of money; the whole of which will be certified, that he has transacted to the great satisfaction of his employers.

Any Gentleman wanting to engage such a person, may apply for particulars to Mr William Cuthbertson Sadler, High Street, Edinburgh.

TO be LET, for such time as may be agreed on, entry at Whit-sunday next,

The following FARMS, parts of the Estate of Clifton, viz. the Farms of CLIFTON, HAWKHOPE, and CURBURN, in the parish of Morbattle, and shire of Roxburgh.

The Farms called the BURNFOOT Farm, GREENFIELD Farm, and the PARK Farm, in the parish of Linton, and shire of Roxburgh.

These Farms, for many years in the possession of the proprietor, have been kept in the best order for stock; no plowing in any of them, excepting in some of the inclosures of the Park Farm; and they will be entered to fine condition.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, at Rowchester; or Richard Pringle at Rankhead, near Park, who have powers to let.

FARM IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1781,

THE large Farm of FINGASK, in the parish of Rhynd, and shire of Perth, lying mostly to a south exposure; the lands on the high ground being of a sweet mellow nature, fit for barley, clover, and turnip, or indeed any other crops; that below of rich carse grounds, proper for wheat and bean crops. There are about seventy acres Scots of this kind of low ground, which have never yet been ploughed, lying well and conveniently for bringing lime by water within half a mile of that part of the farm. There are a good many ditches already made towards inclosing it, which will make the design of inclosing the whole more easy, and sooner effected. And towards bringing in the 70 acres, it is proposed that the proprietor give a certain allowance for lime, which, at commuting, will be further explained.—There is a very good house lately repaired for the tenant; and, besides an easy communication by water with Dundee or Leith, the farm lies within about three miles of Perth, both for a market and purchasing dung. Part of the ground is under summer fallow this year, and part is laid down with clover, &c. for the convenience of the entering tenant.

Andrew Davidson writer in Perth will find a person to show the premises, and take any proposals that may be made, or the proprietor at Kemback, by Cupar in Fife.

MINORCA.

AS some people seem alarmed for the safety of Minorca, and of Fort St Philip, the fate of which must decide that of the island, it may not be improper to point out the difficulties which the French had to surmount last war, before they took it in 1756; and by comparing their force with that of the Spaniards at present, the Public will see how little we have to fear for Minorca.

The Duc de Richelieu, now the oldest Marechal of France, was appointed commander in chief of the forces destined for the reduction of Minorca. He embarked at Toulon on the 8th of April 1756, with 25 battalions; he was soon reinforced with as many more, which made his whole army consist of 22,000 men. They were embarked on board of 120 transports, and were convoyed by 12 sail of the line and five frigates, commanded by Vice-Admiral Comte de Galissonniere. At sea they were overtaken by a storm, which prevented them from landing before the 18th.

When they had landed, they made themselves masters of the island, or country at large, and of Citadella, without meeting any resistance, because the English had confined themselves solely to the defence of St Philip, as the only tenable place in the island. On the 21st, the French fleet went out to meet Admiral Byng, who was coming to the relief of the place. The issue of the meeting, and the tragical end of the British Admiral, are too well known.

After a month had elapsed from the time when the French had opened the trenches, they had barely made breaches in two advanced forts; however, on the 27th of June, a general assault was made, and the fort was carried; the second in command in the fort having been previously taken prisoner: His loss was irreparable to General Blakeney, the Governor, who capitulated, and stipulated that his garrison, consisting of 2863 men, should march out with all the honours of war, and be carried to Gibraltar, with all their arms and baggage.

Fort St Philip is defended at some distance by a rock, which obliges the besiegers to carry a great deal of earth, to cover themselves, and raise their batteries. The glacis and covered way are both cut through the rock, and both further strengthened by palisades, mines, and batteries, which render it extremely hazardous for an enemy to advance. Each of these works is surrounded with a ditch 20 feet deep, cut in the solid rock, with a covered gallery to protect the troops. All the outworks have a communication under ground with one another, and with the fort, and afford a variety of places, all cut in the rock, for sheltering the troops; which render it unne-

cessary to relieve the guards; because the men employed in the defence of those works are perfectly secure from all danger.

The Lunettes also have communications with each other, above ground, and are defended by batteries and mortars, placed at certain distances. In the subterraneous communications, which, to persons unacquainted with them, are a perfect labyrinth, are dug several pits to stop the enemy, if they should ever be able to penetrate into those dark recesses; and machines full of fixed swivels are placed, which can be fired in an instant. The body of the fort is surrounded with a covered way, countermined, and defended by counter-guards, and half moons. The walls are 60 feet high, and defended by a ditch 36 feet deep, all cut out of the rock: In the ditch there is a gallery, which has a communication with the lodgments of the troops destined for the defence thereof.

The tower is square; and flanked by four small bastions, the walls of which are 80 feet high; and the ditch 40 feet deep. These also are cut in the rock, together with a gallery, and lodgments, as in the other works. Within the tower is a square of about 116 feet, which serves as a place of arms; there are also three barracks, and magazines, bomb-proof, cut out of the rock; over all rises the wall, which commands all the out-works, and the country round about.

Such was the state of Fort St Philip when the French besieged it in 1756; and since that period, we have every year been strengthening the old, and adding thereto new fortifications; and in the course of the last eighteen years, from 1763, the works that have been carried on there, have not cost this country much less than 1,500,000 l.

From the above account it appears, that General Blakeney held out, from the landing of the enemy to the time of the surrender just two months and nine days; that during this time, the besiegers were assisted by the operations of twelve ships of the line and five frigates; and that the Duc de Richelieu had an army of 22,000 men to carry on the siege.

Now if General Blakeney was able to hold out two months and nine days, against so considerable a force, may it not be reasonably expected that General Murray will be able to hold out much longer against a force, by many degrees inferior?

In the first place, the Duc de Crillon has at present only three ships of the line, and five frigates, to cover the siege. In the next place, he has only 9,000 men to carry it on. And though it should be true, that 4,000 men are to sail from Barcelona to reinforce the Duke, and that six battalions are to join him from France, still his army will scarcely amount to 16,000 men; full six thousand short of the complement with which the Duc de Richelieu had been besieging the fort for two months and nine days: and though the reinforcements should arrive safe in Minorca, still the reduction of the place must be a work of such a length of time, that the enemy will very likely keep their Christmas before the place, if they should be determined enough to carry on the siege so long.

From the London Papers, Oct. 17.

LONDON.

The following is a correct list of the force of the Dutch squadron, when the ships from Helvoet were joined by those from Vlie:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Prince William,	76	Captain de Brayn.
Zuid Beveland,	64	Baron de Kinkel.
Prince's Royal Frederica	56	Admiral Van Braam.
Sophia Wilhelmina,	56	Captain Raaders.
Glindhorst,	56	Van Vlierden.
Phoenix,	44	Vanson.
Jafon,	36	Sels.
Bellona,	36	Decker.
Zephyr,	36	Vitz.
Thetis,	36	Van Aveszt.
Medemblik,	36	Rynsweck.
Fengenzentheid,	36	Boucicaut.
Waakzaamheid,	24	Van Agerineer.
Bellona,	24	Lieut. Kooy.
Expedition,	16	Medendorp.
Dolphin,	16	Lierd.
Spy,	16	Stutzer.
Kemphaan,	12	Eve.
Wardigheld,	12	Boefel.
Total of ships,	—	18
Total of guns,	—	632

Exclusive of these vessels which belong to the republic, there are seven outward-bound ships belonging to the East-India Company, which sailed from the Texel at the same time with the above squadron, and were to keep company with it as far as the Cattegat. Their names are,

Guns.	Commanders.
50	Captain Paardekooper.
50	Thyfien.
50	De Uries.
50	Tim.
50	Tromp.
50	Udemans.
50	Schutz.
Total of ships,	—
Total of guns,	7
Which added to the	632

Make exactly, — 982
But as the Prince William has been lately lost, we must deduct 76 guns from the above total, which will reduce the whole to 906 guns. Hence it is clear, that if the Dutch should venture to give us battle, there is every certainty, arising from superiority in numbers, that we shall gain a decisive victory; which victory may perhaps decide the great question, whether we shall have the Dutch for friends or enemies the next campaign?

Three other small vessels, or cutters, are said to have lately joined the Dutch squadron, viz.

The Dolphin, — Captain Vander-Linden.
Triton, — Vander-Biel.
Spuy.

On the 1st of October, three of our largest ships under Commodore Stewart, and two cutters, rode at anchor for the whole day, in sight of Sandvoort. A Dutch fisherman went on board the largest, and sold his fish. The Captain got eve-

ry possible information from him, particularly respecting the Dutch East-Indiamen. The next day all our ships weighed anchor, and stood to the northward.

On the 6th instant an express arrived at Paris from Madrid, with the following state of the Spanish navy, when it entered the port of Cadiz, and from thence the Public may be fully satisfied, that little assistance can be given by the Spaniards to the French fleet, in case they think proper to risk an engagement with Admiral Darby, who, it is generally supposed, is gone to the relief of Gibraltar and Fort St Philip. They parted company with Count de Guichen the 4th of September, in the latitude of 47° 10'.

	Guns.	Condition.
S. S. Trinidad,	112	Very leaky, and her bow-sprit sprung.
El Rayo,	86	Very leaky, forecastle sprung.
El S. Gabriel,	86	Very much out of repair.
El S. Venador,	70	Reported to have lost her masts.
El S. Rafael,	70	In same condition.
El Diligente,	70	Very crazy, and in bad condition.
S. S. Fernandez,	70	In good repair, but wants common docking, and good caulking.
El Africa,	70	Ditto.
El Magnifique,	70	Ditto.
El S. Juan Baptiste,	70	Very bad condition.
El Lorenzo,	70	Under jury masts.
El Angle de Gardi,	70	Wants repairs, leaky.
El S. Eugenio,	70	In very bad condition.
El S. Leandre,	70	Common docking.
El Septembre,	70	Reported to have lost her main mast.
El Paquilla,	70	In tolerable good repair.
El Poder,	70	Very bad.
El Brillante,	70	Much have a thorough repair.
El Minho,	60	Fit to remain at sea.
El Espagno,	60	Almost unfit for service.

Two new Peerges on the British establishment, and four on that of Ireland, are talked of to take place soon after the meeting of Parliament.

This morning the guards were drawn up in St James's Park, when a number of them were pricked to go to America in the next fleet.

Yesterday part of the different regiments of light horse were pricked down to go to the East Indies, in the next ships that sail.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

"We have this moment heard, that one of our coasting pilots, lately arrived at Vlie, had been overtaken, a few days ago, by a boat, the people of which told him, they belonged to an American ship, laden with tobacco, for Amsterdam, and requested that he would go on board, to pilot the ship to the place of her destination. He did as he was desired; but as soon as he offered his services to carry the ship to Vlie, he was ordered to put out to sea, instead of steering for port; the commander telling him at the same time, that he was on board an English frigate, and not an American trading vessel; and ordered him, under pain of being hanged, to declare exactly and truly, how many men of war and merchantmen there were at that moment at Vlie; his fears, excited by the threats of the English officer, made him comply. The Captain compared the pilot's account with a written paper which he held in his hand, and found that they both agreed perfectly well; a tolerable good proof, that there are traitors in Holland as well as elsewhere. The pilot was then asked, how many ships of war were at the Texel? to this question he gave no answer; nor did the English seem very anxious to get one; for they appeared to have a minute written account of the state of the ships ready, or almost ready for sea. He was then asked the name of the ship that lies near the Texel; the answer he made was, that she was a ship of war: After this he was dismissed. The vessel on board of which he had been was a frigate of 36 guns."

The Russians and Turks appear as if they were on the eve of a war; at least their movement at present do not at all indicate peace; for the former have lately sent 8000 men into Podolia; and the Turks have reinforced the garrison of Choczim with 10,000; and a further reinforcement was expected; so that a rupture between the two empires is what may be looked upon as at no very great distance.

A beautiful Marble Urn has lately been erected at Burton Pynsent, in memory of the late illustrious Earl of CHATHAM, executed by Mr Batton, of Newman-street, who is now preparing the statue of his Lordship for Westminster Abbey, at the expence of Lady CHATHAM, by whom the following inscription, engraved on the urn, has been written:

Sacred to pure Affection,

This simple Urn

Stands a Witness of unceasing Grief, for him,

Who,

Excelling in whatever is most admirable,
And adding to the Exercise of the sublimest Virtues

The sweet Charms of refined Sentiments

And polish'd Wit,

From the London Papers, Oct. 18.

L O N D O N .

Government have received information, by private letters, which accompanied Commodore Johnstone's last dispatches, that the same foolish dissensions which have prevailed between the naval and military departments so universally during the whole course of the present war, had recently begun to spread their contagion also in that quarter. Till the capture of the Dutch prizes nothing ever exceeded the harmony which subsisted between General Meadows and the Commodore; but after they were in complete possession, then began the contention, which has not subsisted yet, as to the distribution of the prize-money. Commodore Johnstone contends, that as there was no local possession included in the capture, as in the case of St Eustatia and others, that the military have no pretensions to any proportion in the division of the loaves and fishes whatever. General Meadows remonstrates against this, and maintains that they have a right to an equal dividend, and for the plainest of all reasons, because they were equally employed in effecting the capture. The military were almost all landed, and assisted in cutting the Dutch vessels from their moorings, and therefore he contends they have as fair pretensions to their ration of the profits as the seamen. Mr Johnstone admits in his dispatches that the military were employed, but will not admit the consequence, that they therefore have any right to a participation of the advantages, on which account caveats are already laid to have been entered at the suggestion of General Meadows, and the gentlemen of the long robe are expected to come in for their proportion of the prize-money. *Eng. Chron.*

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station, brought by the Morning Star armed ship, but bring no intelligence of any material kind, further than stating, in general terms, the great success which his Majesty's ships have had in that quarter against the American cruisers, which had for a long time infested that coast, and particularly annoyed the Quebec trade. Amongst the other prizes which had been made, were two of the enemy's largest frigates which fell into the hands of Admiral Edwards, a little time previous to the sailing of the Morning Star.

By advices from St Helena we learn, that when the ships came away, Mons. Trujolie and Count d'Orvis were at the Mauritius with the following ships of the line, most of them in very bad condition indeed, totally unable, until they get good repair, to stand a cruise off the Cape, viz. L'Oriente, Le Severe, L'Argonaute, Le Illustre, Le Destin of 74 guns each, and the Brilliante, L'Ajaz, and Le Triton, of 64 guns.

The influx of wealth which will be produced in this kingdom, by the arrival of the Indiamen, will be immense. Our readers will be enabled to form some idea of it from the following accurate statement of their respective cargoes, and the specific rates which the articles are likely to bear in the market.

Cargos of the Atlas, Belborough, Bridgewater, Britannia, Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Oxford, Granby, Halswell, Lascelles, London, Stormont, and York, from China, arrived on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, vix.

	Present value about
388,600 lb. Raw Silk, sm. lb.	10 s. per piece.
28,300 Sago,	1 l. 3 s. per lb.
2,865,000 Tea Bohea,	5 l. per cwt.
1,865,300 Ditto Congor,	2 s. 9 d. per lb.
437,000 Ditto Hyfon,	4 s. 10 d. ditto.
40,800 Ditto Pikoe,	10 s. ditto.
2,673,700 Ditto Singlo,	6 s. 8 d. ditto.
57,400 Ditto Souchong,	5 s. ditto.
China Ware,	6 s. 8 d. ditto.
Ditto,	240 Whole Chests.
Ditto,	1299 Half ditto.
Besides several parcels of goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known.	11 Boxes.

Besides the above prices, Tea pays 13 d. per lb. and 27 l. 10 s. extra.

East India Stock is got up above 3 per cent. since the arrival of the fleet from St Helena.

The East-India fleet that are mentioned to have arrived safe at St Helena from England, were the thirteen sail that went under convoy of Commodore Johnstone.

No intelligence is received of the East Indiamen which sailed in June last from Portsmouth under convoy of the Magnanime and Sultan man of war, though there are no apprehensions for their safety.

Upwards of a thousand seamen will be procured from the East India ships lately arrived, which, with the common distribution of landsmen, will man three ships of the line immediately.

Many people disbelieve the report that Commodore Johnstone is on his return to England; while Commodore Suffren was known to have arrived at the Cape before him, and to be steering his course to the Mauritius.

We are informed that Commodore Johnstone has ordered Captain Sutton to proceed to the East-Indies.

Though it might seem very unfortunate that the island of St Helena could not accommodate the eighteen sail of East-India men that called there on their passage, it has proved of the greatest advantage, by compelling them to make the best of their way home, which it has done at a very critical moment, when the enemy had no fleet at sea to obstruct them.

It is said that Sir John Burgoyne goes out to India with a local rank, which will give him the *pas* of Gen. Meadows; and if that is true, we shall see one of the best officers in his Majesty's service probably return in disgust.

The Bridgewater East-Indian, by being separated from the rest, was in great danger of being captured by a French frigate that saw her, and gave chase to her for some time; but happily she escaped, and got safe to Portsmouth, though twenty-four hours after the other ship had passed that port.

Yesterday Geo. Lumsdaine, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's sloop of war, the Morning Star, arrived at Spithead with dispatches from Admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station. They contain advice of the Chatham man of war, of 50 guns, Captain Douglas, having taken and sent into Halifax the Magicienne French frigate, of 32 guns; and that our cruisers on that station had captured several American vessels. By her we likewise learn, that the Martha, Captain Ripp, which sailed from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica, the 10th of July, was taken on the 26th of August by an American privateer, commanded by one Captain Paterson, in lat. 38° 18' and that the was retaken on the 2d of September, by the Aeolus frigate, Captain George Keppel, and carried into St John's. The Martha came

through the Gulph in company with a vessel called the Mary, bound to Glasgow, who is supposed to be taken, as she was seen to strike to a privateer.

The above sloop left St John's the 29th of September; and it was imagined that the Lisbon fleet would sail from thence a few days afterwards.

They write from Paris, that the fire which broke out on board the French ship Intrepide, which was lately burnt at Cape Francois, had like to be fatal to the whole French fleet; for had there been any wind it would have been impossible, according to accounts from the Cape, for either the fleet or Mr de Graffe or the town to escape. The assistance of the most active men in the fleet to extinguish the flames, proved ineffectual; and at length they ran her aground near the little Carenage. France had reason to rejoice at the dead calm that reigned all that day; for on the preceding and the following days it blew a heavy gale. Most of the powder had been got out before the fire had reached the magazine.

Government have received information that La Fayette has been joined by the American General Wayne, and that they had collected all their force on the Chesapeake, in expectation of the reinforcement which they will now unfortunately receive by the safe arrival of Mons. de Graffe in that quarter.

If the post of Ninety-Six has again been invested by the enemy, as is generally believed, and their attempts should have proved successful, Charlestown will probably fall once more into the hands of the enemy, as the possession of that place gives a command of the country adjacent between Charlestown and that place.

It is very certain that Government have received no intelligence during the two last campaigns which has given them equal uneasiness to that recently received from Admiral Graves. The event of the engagement was certainly by no means dishonorable to the British flag, but the advantage the French have gained by making a secure passage to the Chesapeake, is of the most alarming nature to this country. De Graffe is known to have 4000 troops on board his fleet, which no doubt will now be landed; and should they succeed in securing any post of consequence above the royal army, it is thought by the best and coolest judges in American concerns, that the situation of Lord Cornwallis must prove dangerous in the extreme.

Captain Duncan, who was charged with Admiral Graves's dispatches, says, that reports were circulated and believed in the fleet, when he came away, that Lord Cornwallis had been apprised of the superiority of the French fleet; and, therefore, of the probability that there was of their effecting a passage up the Chesapeake; in consequence of which, he had made every disposition that was possible for receiving Mons. la Fayette, and in particular, had exerted himself in collecting as large a quantity of provisions as possible, to enable him to hold out till the proper reinforcements should arrive.

From Nantz we have an account of the arrival of the Danish ship Caroline, last from Curacao; she saw nothing of their valuable homeward-bound fleets, nor any of the French cruisers upon her passage, but spoke with several English cruisers. In the latitude of Madeira she spoke with Admiral Byland, with three Dutch men of war, returning to Lisbon.

There is no news of the fleet which sailed the 11th of June for India, consisting of eight sail under convoy of the Sultan of 74, and Magnanime of 64 guns, but it is supposed to be at St Helena by this time.

The following are the names of the ships which were left at St Helena when the fleet lately arrived in England failed from thence, viz. the Essex, Lord North, Queen, Latham, Chapman, Hastings, Southampton, Osterley, Valentine, Asia, Hinchingbroke, Locko, and Fortitude.

The East India Company have now abroad in their service thirty-eight sail of ships, twenty-one of which failed this year, viz. thirteen with Commodore Johnstone, and eight with the Sultan and Magnanime.

One underwriter has gained more than fifteen thousand pounds by the East Indians lately arrived.

Yesterday, two of the East-India pilot boats sailed for the Downs, to convoy the homeward-bound East Indiamen to their moorings.

There has been a dispute between Admiral Campbell, who acted on board the Victory as Admiral Kepell's Captain, and Sir Hugh Palliser, with respect to the division of the prize-money arising from the captures made by the fleet. Admiral Campbell claimed the share of a flag officer; Sir Hugh Palliser resisted the claim, and the matter was referred to arbitration. Mr Dunning was the arbiter on the side of Admiral Campbell, and the Solicitor General on that of Sir Hugh Palliser; the umpire was Mr Kenyon. The case was argued before the arbitrators by Mr Erskine for Admiral Campbell, and Mr Hargrave for Sir Hugh. Mr Kenyon has decided it against Admiral Campbell. This also determines the claim of Admiral Kempenfelt, about which there was similar defence.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 19th of September, contain an account of the death of Major Burke, Town Major of Gibraltar, who was sitting in company with two other gentlemen at whist, when an unfortunate ball fell into the room, and killed Major Burke instantly, and slightly wounded the other gentlemen. The Major was an officer of great merit, and much esteemed for his many amiable qualities.

Yesterday, the foreigner who was charged on suspicion of being a spy, was brought before the Lord Mayor, and the gentleman who caused him to be apprehended appeared, but the Lord Mayor and several Aldermen present said they thought there was no proof to warrant the suspicion: however, as the gentleman alledged there was a witness who would attend in the evening at the Old-Bailey, the prisoner was remanded, and last night examined at the Old-Bailey, when the gentleman declared he was not the man, and desired to have him discharged; he was accordingly set at liberty, and a sum of money immediately was subscribed, to pay him for his loss of time, &c.

Yesterday morning died, at his house at Sunbury, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Hawke, of Towton, in Yorkshire, K. B. Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, Admiral of the Fleet, President of the Maritime School, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. This truly brave man, whose memory will ever be dear to his country, in 1744, in the engagement of Matthews and Leftock, in the Mediterranean, commanded the Berwick man of war, which took the Podre, a Spanish man of war of 60 guns, the only one taken, though afterwards retained by the French and Spanish fleets; for which service his late Majesty made him an Admiral, and used emphatically to call him *his own Admiral*. In 1747, he commanded a fleet which took the French October fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line; and in 1759, he obtained a glorious victory over Mons. Conflans, off Belleisle, in which we took the Formidable of 84

guns, sunk two of 74, drove ashore the Soleilrie, the Admiral's ship of 80 guns, and the Hero of 70, which were afterwards burnt by the French; and forced several up the Villaine, where they escaped by throwing their guns overboard. For all these services, his present Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer, May the 14th, 1776.

This morning, about a quarter past nine, the following malefactors were conveyed from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed there pursuant to their sentence, viz. Elizabeth Hatchet, Jane Fuller, and Mary Bond, for highway robberies, in the first cart; Henry Jones, John Bulkley, and Thomas Shenton, for highway robberies, in the second cart; Francis Waters, James, alias Mouldy Cloak, and John White, for highway robberies, in the third cart; John Stewart, and Charles Atkins, for the like offence, in the fourth cart; and John Burrows, for colouring base metal so as to resemble shillings and sixpences, on a pledge; John Shepherd, for forgery, was indulged with a mourning coach, in which he was attended by the Rev. Mr Villette: They were accompanied to the fatal tree, by the Under Sheriff, the Deputy City Marshal, and other officers.

Stewart, and three more of the convicts spoke to the populace, denying their being guilty of the crime for which they were to suffer, and each kissed the book in testimony of the truth of their declaration. The interview between Shepherd and his brother was very affecting. When the faces of the convicts were covered, and Jack Ketch and his man were on the point of whipping off the horses from the carts, an unexpected reprieve was echoed by the crowd: On this several of the criminals pulled up their caps—every one eager with expectation that it was intended for him—when Shepherd's brother, who stood near the Sheriff, hearing it was the forger, jumped upon the cart, and tearing aside his brother's cap, a very affectionate embrace took place between them, amidst the huzzas of the populace.—Shepherd was untied, and went into the mourning coach, where he remained till the other twelve were turned off, and cut down, when he was reconveyed to Newgate.

Had it not been for the circumstance of one of the female criminal's handkerchief being too small to cover her face, and the delay in sending for a cap for her, Shepherd would have launched into eternity some minutes before the reprieve would have arrived.

As the criminals were going to be turned off, a scaffold, on which is supposed were an hundred people, and half as many standing below it, broke down, by which several were very dangerously hurt.

Extract of a letter from Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c. dated Aug. 5, 1781.

"I am sorry to begin our correspondence with a very melancholy story, which is to give an account of the death of a particular friend of mine; it is Captain Evans, of the Charlestown frigate, of twenty-eight guns, which, together with the Allegiance and Vulture sloops, were escorting some victuallers to Quebec, and ships to load coals at Cape Breton; they fell in with two large French frigates, the Arbre, of 40 guns, and the Hermione, of 36 guns, and although their force was so unequal, they saved the convoy, engaged the frigates, and beat them off; but Captain Evans unfortunately fell in the action, by a shot that struck him on the head.

"His Majesty has lost a most gallant, vigilant, and active officer, and this province are so much convinced of his merit, and grateful for the service he has rendered them in keeping their coasts clear from privateers, that a monument will be erected in this church to his memory."

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Boston, August 20. This day arrived here his Most Christian Majesty's frigate Magicienne, and a store-ship with cloathing for the continental army, in 50 days passage from Breit. Col. Armong, a deserving French officer, came passenger in the frigate.

A gentleman from the southward informs, that the 19th regiment, on their retreat from Ninety-six to Charlestown, were all taken prisoners.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 18.

"The treaty so long talked of, between the States of Holland and America, was finally concluded upon at Ostend, the 3d of February last, though the several articles thereof are not yet publicly known.

"The Ministry have had two Cabinet Councils on the present state of affairs in America, and the question has been agitated, Whether the war should be abandoned or not, or prosecuted with vigour? when the latter was resolved upon, and it is said, will be effectually followed up.

"By those well acquainted with New York, and the defence Sir Henry Clinton is capable of making, it is judged utterly impossible for the Count Rochambeau and General Washington, with all the force they may be able to collect together, to make themselves masters of that city.

"By letters brought by the packets received by the East-India fleet, it appears that the servants of the Company, both in the civil and military line, who had amassed very large fortunes, had been obliged to lend the greatest part of it to the Company, for the purpose of enabling Sir Eyre Coote to defend them against the ravages of Hyder Ally. Gov. Wynch, who is come home by the fleet, is said to have lent 300,000 l. in that way.

"The Minister, in conjunction with the East-India Secret Committee, has been very busy, during the recess of Parliament, in collecting together the necessary materials for forming a permanent agreement between the Company and Government, in order to its being submitted for consideration the next session, and in which it is proposed for Government to take the management of the territorial acquisitions into their hands.

"Commodore Johnstone's expedition was certainly destined against the Cape of Good Hope. On their arrival off there, Gen. Meadows and the Commodore reconnoitred the works of a frigate; the former thought the attempt too hazardous, considering the principal object of the voyage was to reinforce our East India settlements. The Commodore fully agreed with him on this point, though he said he would engage to land the troops under cover of the fleet. A council of war was called, who unanimously concurring in General Meadows's opinion, the plan was given up, and the transports sailed immediately for Madras.

"The Dutch are deservedly detested by the native Indians for their barbarity. The Isle Robin, where Commodore Johnstone informs us the Kings of Ternate and Tidore, with their families, were confined, is a dreary spot about eight miles in circumference, and inhabited only by such miserable wretches

as have incurred the vengeance of Kings and culprits.

"Common misfortune, caused by ignorance of juring elements, may be seized by the enemies of their country.

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as have incurred the displeasure of some imperious Dutch Governor. Kings are here mixed undistinguishably with the basest culprits.

" Common experience must convince every one who is not misled by ignorance, nor biased by prejudices, that the best naval officer cannot always enter into a contest with the violence of jarring elements. If Commodore Stewart should be so fortunate as to seize on the major part of the Dutch Baltic fleet, it will distress them more effectually than any thing that could have been undertaken for the national advantage; for they are not in the condition they were twelve months ago, when the sole object they had in view was to supply our enemies with military stores. Absorbed in mean avarice, they forgot their national interest, and neglected to provide for the internal defence of their country; but now, like men aroused from a state of stupefaction, they see their error, and, with reluctance, parting with the profits arising from an illicit trade, they find themselves obliged to look to internal prevention. Those who covet much, generally obtain but little."

" Valour and generosity are inseparably connected: the valour of the hero is adorned by his humanity; the duty he owes to his country obliges him to seize upon every thing that can distress the enemy at large, but he proceeds with reluctance against the properties of individuals, who, perhaps, have no connection with the public quarrel. Of this we have a noble and striking instance in the conduct of Commodore Johnstone, who would not seize on the small ships belonging to the Dutch, affording as a reason, that he had often, on former occasions, experienced their generosity. Ancient history presents us with many examples of this nature; and we are glad to find that our modern Commanders have formed themselves on such illustrious models. Scipio has acquired immortal honour by restoring the Celerian Princess to her lover, while Paris will be ever reviled for having broke through the laws of hospitality.

" Holland has lost more in one year than all the powers at war, put together, have suffered in the whole term of its duration. Three millions at Eustatia, three islands, ships to the amount of half a million more; and, lastly, their six East India ships, which cannot be estimated at less than another million of specie; and all this in obedience to French artifice.

" A few years since there was a little anecdote in the papers, of the savage cruelty of a Dutch Governor, in forcing a Princess of Tidore on the above island, who was big with child, and who was abused by the common malefactors there in a manner too shocking to relate. She was a fine person, and the offence she had committed was her rejecting the embraces of the Governor's son-in-law.

" For a crime of much the same nature, a Queen of Bachian fell also a sacrifice to Dutch resentment, and was sent to the same place; for though continence and chastity are by no means characteristic virtues of the eastern ladies, still they have too great a pride of soul for indiscriminate or common prostitution.

" In the year 1733, an English sailor in India had seduced from a Dutchman a favourite black lass, a native of Ceylon. The Dutchman remonstrated with the Englishman on the injustice of his conduct, and the latter gave her up. The consequence was, that the girl's throat was cut from ear to ear two days afterwards by the Dutchman, who was never brought to punishment for the murder.

On Friday the 19th inst. died, at Fordel-House, very much and justly regretted, Sir Robert Henderson, Bart.

We mentioned in our paper of Wednesday September 5, that the Merchant Company had, the Monday preceding, elected Mr James Keay their clerk, in room of Mr Edward Rutherford, who had resigned. Mr James Forrest, writer to the signet, who was elected joint clerk with Mr Rutherford so back as the 1st September 1766, was, at the late election of Mr Keay, appointed by the Meeting his assistant. Against his election Mr Forrest preferred a petition to the Merchant Company, stating, in substance, that they had proceeded upon mistake; for that the electing him assistant to Mr Keay was, reality, depriving him of an office which he had officiated these fifteen years, without receiving any salary, in hopes of raising the salary as well as emoluments, in the event of Mr Rutherford's demise or demission. Mr Keay gave in answers to this petition, and afterwards sent a letter to each of the members, declaring his willingness that his former election should be considered as void, as he desired to hold the office on no other than by the good wishes of a majority of the Company. He therefore solicited their votes and interests on the present occasion. The matter came this day to be determined by the company. The first vote put was, "Whether Mr Forrest and Mr Keay should be elected conjunct clerks; or if Mr Forrest should be elected sole clerk?" On the roll being called, it carried to elect Mr Forrest sole clerk, by a majority of 65 to 25. Another vote was then put, "Whether the nine persons recommended by the Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company to be Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital, should be adopted; or the nine persons proposed by Mr Grieve?" This vote was carried by a majority of 49 to 24, in favour of Mr Grieve's list, against that of the Master and Assistants.

The Managers of the Merchant Maiden Hospital for the ensuing year are as follows, viz. Mess. Walter Hog, John Black, William Burn, Francis Armstrong, John Gardner, Samuel Rutherford, Alexander Ritchie, James Dewar, and Dr Hamilton. The three from the Master and Assistants of their own body, which the Company have no power to alter, were, Mess. Thomas Elder, David Somerville, and John Murray. The Company also agreed unanimously to oppose the new proposed to be erected between Musselburgh and the Watergate.

List of ransoms made by the Charante privateer, Captain Richard Boern, the hostages whereof are landed at Morlaix:

Masters.	Belonging to.	Sums.
Richard Tupper,	Southampton,	1000 Guineas.
Thomas Davies,	Liverpool,	300 ditta.
William King,	Ayr,	120 ditta.

The friends of Sir George Rodney have been at much pains, for some time past, to persuade the Public of his bad state of health, by way of excuse, no doubt, for his returning home at his critical period. That, however, was an uncessant trouble, as every one must be sensible, that spending so much time in the damp vaults of St Eustatia, in taking a minute cognizance of their contents, even to a single pound of tub-butter and stock-fish, must have affected a constitution much more delicate than that of the gallant Admiral. So far his apology admitted. But if the want of his services, after maturely weighing the importance of his achievements in the West Indies, can be considered as any loss to his country, it were to

be wished, for his own sake at least, that the reason assigned for his resignation had been owing to exertions of another kind. What a different appearance would it have had in the eyes of the Public, if the Sandwich, instead of a Dutch warehouse, had been the scene of Sir George Rodney's toils and fatigues! Every man would have regretted the impaired health of the Admiral; but none finds himself interested in the fate of the storekeeper.

The two conquerors of a certain island, it is said, have hot, for some time past, "put up their horses together." Their difference, we hear, first took its rise about a small keg of pickled oysters, which was found in a dark corner of the Dutch Governor's pantry, after the division of every other article in that place had been most carefully and nicely adjusted. Other things of equal importance occurred, from time to time, to widen the breach between them, till, at length, they avoided each other with as much care as they both did the Count de Graffe and the Marquis de Bouille.

The return of Sir George Rodney will probably make an opening for any other necessitous officer to begin an active career; according to the admonition of the Roman soldier, desperate before the recovery of what he wanted, "another man should be sent, who has not got his baggage!"

As our correspondent, from Kelso, whose letter appeared in this paper of Monday, was not so particular as we could have wished, with regard to the racea there, we are now enabled, by the favour of another correspondent, to give the following state of Kelso Races:

Tuesday, the 9th of October, Fifty Pounds for actual Hunters, the best of three four-mile heats, was won by Sir Archibald Hope's grey gelding, Grenadier, 1 1 Sir Carnaby Haggerston's chestnut gelding, Nimrod, 2 2 Lord Graham's brown horse, Windsor, diff. Andrew Halliday's grey gelding, Carter, diff.

Wednesday, the 10th of October, for Fifty Pounds, was won by Lord Surry's bay horse, Captain Tart, 1 1 Mr Bowes' grey horse, Icelander, 2 2 Duke of Hamilton's chestnut horse, Wickam, 4 3 Thomas Hutton's chestnut gelding, Thoughtless, 3 dr.

Thursday, the 11th of October, for Fifty Pounds, was won by James Thomson's bay filly, 1 2 1 Lord Haddo's grey mare, Amynta, 2 fell lame. Lord Graham's bay horse, Whittle Jacket, 3 3 Lord Eglington's bay filly, 5 1 3 John Morrison's bay colt, 4 dr.

Friday, a purse of Fifty Guineas, one four-mile heat, given by the Company of Hunters, was won by Colonel Wemyss's Talio, 1 Sir Archibald Hope's Forrester, 2 Sir John Scott's —, 3

Extract of a letter from Ayr, Oct. 19.

" On Wednesday last, the Circuit Court of Judicary was opened here by the Right Honourable Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Gardenstone.

" Anne Lamond, indicted for having exposed her child, having given in a petition to the Court for banishment, their Lordships agreed to take the same under their consideration; and, in the mean time, delayed any further procedure against her.

" Same day, came on the trial of Robert Dun, son of William Dun in Thornieflat, late merchant in Ayr, and John Kay mason and bricklayer, brother-in-law to the said Robert Dun, indicted for attacking Mr James Hutchison merchant, and late Provost of Ayr, upon the high-way betwixt Colmonel and Girran, in the muir of Aldowns, on Monday the 21st day of May last, and robbing him of his fiddle-bags and pocket-book, containing several hundred pounds in bank notes, besides bills, accounts, and other valuable papers;—when the Court were pleased to pronounce an interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, and allowing the pannels a proof of all facts and circumstances tending either to exculpate or alleviate; and adjourned the diet till next day at nine in the morning.

" The Court having accordingly met on Thursday, agreeably to their appointment, Lord Gardentown (Lord Justice Clerk being indisposed) proceeded to take the pool, which continued till about twelve at night, when the evidence on the part of the Crown was summed up by Mr Alexander Abercrombie Advocate Depute, and on the part of the pannels by Mr George Ferguson for Robert Dun, and Mr Joseph McCormick for John Kay. The Jury were inclosed about three o'clock on Friday morning, and sat till about six o'clock.

" Harry Millar, concerned in the robbery, turned evidence for the Crown, and gave a distinct account of the whole affair. His evidence was corroborated by the judicial acknowledgment of John Kay, one of the pannels.

" At eleven o'clock the Court met, when the Jury gave in their verdict, all in one voice finding both the pannels *Guilty*; but, on account of John Kay's judicial confession, unanimously recommending him to mercy. Upon which, sentence was immediately pronounced by the Court, ordaining the said Robert Dun to be executed at Ayr, on Friday the 23d day of November next, and John Kay to be executed in the same place, on Friday the 21st day of December.

" The Court afterwards took under consideration the petition of Anne Lamond; and, on account of some favourable circumstances in her case, particularly the child's being alive, agreed to the desire of the same. She was accordingly banished Scotland for seven years, under the usual certifications.

" This day, after hearing an appeal in a civil cause, the Court was continued till Monday next, the last day of the ayre at this place, which finishes the Southern Circuit."

By several letters from Aberdeen we are informed, that it is amazing to see the numerous and splendid companies that repeatedly frequent Breffaw's Exhibition at the Masons Hall, as it is supposed they will leave that city as this day:—And, by authority from Mr Bielfaw, we are to assure the Public, that he and Miss Rosomond, &c. on their return to Edinburgh, will exhibit in each town as follows, viz. At Arbroath, on Wednesday next the 24th instant;—at Dundee, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 25th, 26th, and 27th;—and at Perth, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant. The particulars, and places of performances, will be expressed in the bills in each town. To begin at half after six o'clock in the evening. Admittance Two Shillings each person.

N. B. Before their arrival in this metropolis, they will likewise visit Stirling and the city of Glasgow.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, October 10.

Lord Viscount Defort having reported the Address to the King, and Lord Musgrave the Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which were both unanimously agreed to,

The Earl of Charlemont rose up and made the following motion, That the thanks of this House be given to the several Volunteer Corps in this Kingdom, for the continuation of their efforts in defence of this country, and for their spirited offers to Government on the late alarm of an hostile invasion meditated against this Kingdom.

The motion being read by the Lord Chancellor, and the question put, the Earl of Bellamont stood up and spoke as follows;

" My Lords,

" I am well-aware how critical the ground is upon which I stand. I will not, however, comment upon it, nor will I swear from it, for so long as I am endowed with the distinctive faculties of a man, I will assert and exercise the great privilege and duty of man, to all up to

" My Lords, we are moved to come to a vote of thanks to the armed Association of this Kingdom. My answer is, it is already done this day, by the humble address of the House to the King, upon terms the most honourable to them, and the most dignified to ourselves, as being the most respectful and dutiful to our Sovereign; what need then any further proceeding upon the subject? Is efficacious your object? Would you infuse respect abroad? Manifest a well poised constitutional subordination and system at home. For, truly me, you forfeit the one, as often as you transgress the line of the other.

" Your Lordships are moved to come to a vote of thanks to the Volunteer Corps of Ireland. To whom? To the Volunteer Military Corps of Ireland. Do those Military Corps originate under Government? No. Can those Military Corps by the constitution derive under themselves, under either or both Houses of Parliament, or under any other Power of the State? Why, no. By what authority, then, are they thus defined?

" Think not, my Lords, that I look with an envious eye upon their undoubted merit. I do repeat it, I know their loyalty, I honour their zeal; I admire their gallantry, and conduct with which it is tempered. I would lead them with confidence, I would accompany them with affection. God knows, with them I would glory in being the foremost on the breach, with them the last man upon the mine. But, do you call upon me to usurp a right which is not in us, in order to authorize, perhaps perpetuate, a claim which is not in them? I will not do it: For though I value them as the purest bullion, I will not recognize them sterling, until they receive the stamp of Majesty.

" My Lords, I do not mean to divide the House; but as I could not reconcile it to myself to give my concurrence, I thought it proper to state my reasons.

The Duke of Leinster informed the House, that he had intended to make a motion to their Lordships, for a vote of thanks to the Volunteer Corps of Ireland, but as it was in possession of another noble Lord, he would give his hearty support to that which was now before him.

The question being put, it passed without a division, the Earl of Bellamont giving his negative in an audible voice.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY. THE RIDICULOUS WISH.

FROM Bath — had lately come down,

And was passing the Bridge from her favourite New Town;

Her friend, sprightly Harry, on her way chanc'd to meet her;

And fail'd not, as formerly, gayly to greet her;

" My dear Lady —! pray, have I the pleasure

" To behold you in health, that best of all treasure?"

Said she, " Do you doubt it?—or do I look pale?"

" They say, (and you see it) I'm as fat as a whale."

" A whale! (repplies Harry)—Lord ha' mercy upon us!

" If you were the whale,—how I'd wish to be JONAS!"

Edin. 1781.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 22. Katty, Monro, from Inverness; with goods.

Two Brothers, Nobson, from Wishbeach, with bark.

Fetty, Peattie, from Anstruther, with malt.

SAILED.

Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, with goods.

Adamton, Lyell, for Perth, with ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

October 19. Betty, Lamont, from the Isle of Man; with herrings.

SAILED.

Rodney, Ramsay, for Whitchaven, with goods

SEQUESTRATION by the COURT of SESSION.

Michael McCulloch, tenant, late in Lurgparks, now in Ardbeg, in the parish of Kippenn.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 19.

FIRST. SECOND. THIRD.

Wheat, 19s. od. 18s. od. 17s. od.

Bear, 13 6 13 0 12 3

Oats, 13 6 9 8 8 4

Pease, 12 6 10 6 9 9

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, October 20. 1787.

MR TYTLER Advocate, Professor of Civil History, and of Greek and Roman Antiquities, intends to begin, on the 22d of November next, at one o'clock forenoon, a Course of Lectures on UNIVERSAL HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

At London for Leith,

THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Master,

Now lying on the Birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in Goods for Leith, and will sail with the convoy, about the 30th instant.

At LONDON FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now lying at Hawley and Down's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods, and will sail with the convoy, the 30th instant.

The above ship has seat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swindon's Alley, will be properly attended to.

A SLOOP to be SOLD.

UPON Monday the 5th of November 1787, the Sloop NELLY, belonging to Kirkcaldy, with her boat boat and apparel, is to be SOLD by public roap, within the house of John Wilton vintner in Kirkcaldy, betwix the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon. This sloop is of 45 tons burden, all built of fir plank, in good order, being only two and an half years old. She is fit for the canal or coasting trade, being of a small draught of water.—For particulars, enquire at Mr William Keith acountant, to George Tod writer in Edinburgh, or the said John Wilton.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, October 17. 1781.
THE Commissioners of Excise have thought proper to direct the following CASES, on the Act of Parliament imposing a DUTY on MALE SERVANTS, which have received the opinion of the Judges in England, to be published, for the information of the OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY in this country.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for putting in execution an Act of Parliament relative to the Duty on Servants, held at Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks,

Mr Young, the Surveyor, having made a surcharge on Major Powlet, of the 45th regiment, for Peter Fife, as his livery servant in the capacity of a footman, Major Powlet appealed, and objected. That the said Fife being a soldier in the said 45th regiment, attending on him by permission of the commander of the said regiment, and being liable at all times to be called upon in his capacity of a soldier, he cannot depend on his service for any fixed time, and therefore he cannot think him a footman within the meaning of the act.—As there must be many similar cases, and there does not appear any fixed precedent, the Commissioners defer the opinion of the Judges.

We the said Commissioners think Major Powlet is liable to pay.

William Clayton.
John Mason.
Aaron Medwin.
J. Skinner. G. Nares.
H. Gould. J. Eyre.
E. Willes. B. Hotham.
W. Blackstone. R. D. Perry.
W. H. Abberf.

We think the determination of the Commissioners is right.

J. Skinner. G. Nares.
H. Gould. J. Eyre.
E. Willes. B. Hotham.
W. Blackstone. R. D. Perry.
W. H. Abberf.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners acting within the Division of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton, held at Fareham, in the said Division and County,

It appears, that Captain Edwards, of his Majesty's ship Sandwich, had, between the 5th of July 1777 and 25th of March 1778, his Steward on board the said ship, who was part of the ship's complement, to wait on him at times as his servant, at his lodgings on shore at Portsmouth, in the said division and county; and it appeared unto the said Commissioners, that at the time of the delivery of the notice by the affisors at Portsmouth aforesaid, at the lodgings of the said Captain Edwards, for him to prepare and produce a list of his servants, as by the said act was directed, and from that time to the time limited for delivering the same list to the said affisors, the said Captain Edwards was not at his lodgings, and the affisors charged the duty of fifteen shillings on the said Captain Edwards for such servant; wherefore the said Captain has this day appealed to the said Commissioners against the said charge, alledging (as it is admitted by William Hollis, Gent, the Surveyor of the said duties for the said division), that such servant was his steward on board the Sandwich, and part of the ship's complement; and therefore the said Captain Edwards says he is not liable to pay the said tax.

The said Commissioners present are of opinion, That the said Captain Edwards is not liable to pay for such servant.

And the said William Hollis being disatisfied, the said Commissioners, at the said meeting and appeal, or the major part of them, at the request of the said Hollis, have staled and signed this case, and humbly submit the same to your Lordships opinion.

T. A. Wools.
John Hawker.
William Beauet.

We are of opinion, That the determination of the Commissioners is wrong.

J. Skinner. G. Nares.
H. Gould. J. Eyre.
E. Willes. B. Hotham.
W. Blackstone. R. D. Perry.
W. H. Abberf.

At the same Meeting,
It appears that John Bogue, of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton, being surgeon on board his Majesty's ship the Queen, had, between the 5th July 1777 and the 25th March 1778, one male servant, who belonged to the said ship, was part of the ship's complement, and was allowed by Government as Mr Bogue's servant; he attended Mr Bogue at times at Titchfield when Mr Bogue was there, and went to sea with Mr Bogue when the ship went to sea; and it appeared unto the said Commissioners, that at the time of the delivery of the notice by the affisors at the dwelling-house of the said John Bogue at Titchfield aforesaid, for the said John Bogue to prepare and produce a list of his servants, as by the act is directed; and from that time to the time limited for delivering of the list to the affisors the said John Bogue was not at his dwelling-house, and the affisors charged the duty of fifteen shillings on him for such servant; and he hath this day appealed to the said Commissioners against the said charge, alledging, That he is not liable to pay the tax for such servant, because (as it is admitted by William Hollis, Gent, the Surveyor of the duties for the said division), such servant was his steward on board the Queen, and part of her complement.

The Commissioners are of opinion, that the said John Bogue is not liable to pay the said tax for such servant; and the said William Hollis being disatisfied, the Commissioners, at the said meeting and appeal, or the major part of them, at the request of Hollis, have staled and signed this case, and humbly submit the same to your Lordships opinion.

T. A. Wools.
John Hawker.

N. B. All Marine Officers, from the Lieutenant to the Cook, have servants allowed them by Government, who are part of the ship's complement, and go afloat with their masters to wait on them at times.

We are of opinion, That the determination of the Commissioners is wrong.

J. Skinner. G. Nares.
H. Gould. J. Eyre.
E. Willes. B. Hotham.
W. Blackstone. R. D. Perry.
W. H. Abberf.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

By Order of the Right Honourable
**THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH,**

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin
On Monday the 12th of November next, at twelve o'clock noon,
to continue the usual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE
BEARFORD'S PARK.

Damaged Hemp, Flax, and Linteed.
To be SOLD by public roup and sale, in lots, by authority, at Sealeock, near Falkirk, on Saturday the 27th current, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon,

A Quantity of ST PETERSBURGII CLEAN HEMP, twelve-head FLAX, and CRUSHING LINSEED.

For further particulars, apply to John Glen merchant at Sealeock, who has the said goods in possession.

A FARM and LIMEKILNS to LET separately,
For 19 years, entry to the houses and grafts at Whitsunday 1782, and arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground:

THAT Commodious Farm of BEEL GRAINGE, in the parish of Stanton, and county of East Lothian, four miles west from Dunbar, and six east from Haddington, both good market towns. The farm consists of near 200 Scots acres, divided into thirteen inclosures, well fenced and watered.—Any person wishing to view the same, may apply to Mr William Winlaw at Beelhill; who will show the farm; and proposals directed to him will be immediately answered.

Also to be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, The well-frequented LIME-QUARRY and KILNS at Spindlesford, in the parish of Pencailtland, near Haddington in the said county, well situated for coal and improvement.—For further particulars, apply to Mr James Clarke, at Pencailtland.

A Second Lieutenancy to be sold.

To be SOLD, a SECOND-LIEUTENANCY in the 21st or Royal Regiment of North British Fusiliers, commanded by the Hon. Lieut. General McKay.

The regiment is lately returned from America, and have their head quarters now at Perth.

For particulars, enquire of Joseph Drew Munro writer, Buchanan's Court, Lawn-markets.

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffe-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d January 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and RUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and theridens of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is £32 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling of money, 78 bulls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782 and 1783.

This estate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marble in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within six miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marble have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Ruskie.

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The yearly free rent of these lands, as proved in the process of sale, amounts to £64 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling; and they hold of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart. for payment of £1. 5 s. Sterling of feu-duty yearly.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is £428 l. 17 s. 11 d. Sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent.

Upon the said lands there is a substantial good mansion-house, consisting of three floors, covered with blue slate, built within these fifteen years, at a considerable expence; and a copse-wood, consisting, by the plan, of ten acres and upwards; and no value is put on the said mansion-house and copse-wood, which must afford great encouragement to purchasers in offering for these subjects.

The progress, which is clear, and the conditions of roup, may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick deputy clerk of session, or Mr Samuel Mitchelson junior clerk to the signet.—For particulars, intended purchasers may apply to Mr James Cunningham, sheriff-clerk of Lanark and Hamilton; and the servant at the house of Halraig will show the same and the lands.

ROUP of Household Furniture, Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants, &c.

To be ROUPED and SOLD, for ready money only, at Easter Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 23d of October current, The FURNITURE in the house of Easter Duddingstone, lately possessed by the deceased Mr Baron Maule. As also, The Hot-house and Green-house PLANTS; the Frames and Glases of the Hot-house; Cucumber and Melon Frames; and Hand Glases: Also, a variety of Garden Chairs, Garden Utensils, &c. With a genteel assortment of PRINTS and PAINTINGS.

About twelve hundred stones of fine OLD HAY, to be sold either by public roup or private bargain, by applying to Mr Daniel Stewart, one of the Macers of Exchequer.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue till all are sold off.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of WESTFIELD, lying within the parish of Spynie and shire of Elgin and Forres. This estate is of excellent foil, remarkably well accommodate, and of great extent for the rent. It is situate in the best cultivate and most pleasant part of Moray shire. The mansion-house is within two miles of the sea, and like distance from the town of Elgin.

Those who incline to purchase may apply to John Innes, writer to the signet, or Mr William Robertson merchant, Elgin.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the preceding and subsequent weeks, within the Parliament or New Session House in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

The LANDS of HALCRAIG, called the MAINS, with the Mansion house of Halcraig, office-houses, dovecotes, orchards, yards, and pertinents, comprehending therein the house commonly called Scouler's Hall, grounds, and others; as also, the haill Woods and Planting growing on the said lands; lying in the parish of Carleke, and shire of Lanark; together with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the said Mains. The yearly free rent of these lands, as proved in the process of sale, amounts to £64 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling; and they hold of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart. for payment of £1. 5 s. Sterling of feu-duty yearly.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is £428 l. 17 s. 11 d. Sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent.

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SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 6th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon Fishing on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots (or 2500 English) acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improvable moor. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bulls 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10s. per bolt, is about £548l.

The salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand, but the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was £22l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Anstrae, may be estimated at about £247l.

The land-rent is only about 15s. per Scots acre over-head; and the mansion-house of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rented. There is also full-grown ash and other timber-trees, fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishings, holds blend of the Crown, and being valued in the cens-books at 2100l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrew's for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing-village of well-built houses for above 50 families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large basin formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, add to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I.—The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Welertown, Monboy, Kinnull, Hull's Fauld, Forrester's Croft, Geighty-burn, Balfute, and Baldovie Den, the mills and mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill, and all that part of the lands of Balgoe lying west of the old avenue to the church and Barhills field, down to the brick-kills and full-sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100l. per annum of yearly free rent.

Lot II.—The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgoe lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the muckle-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of rents, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

AN ESTATE in STRATHMORE to be SOLD.

THE Lands of LINDERTIS, Barony of REIDIE, &c. with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Airlie and Forres, the whole measuring 200 acres, of which 140 are arable. The neat rent, valuing the farm in the possession of the proprietor at the most reasonable rate, is about 800l. Sterling, besides a progressive rent on some of the farms. All these lands are held of the Crown, and the valuation rent is 950l. Scots.

The progress of rents, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinnaid, Esq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Esq; of Forret, at Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the griever upon Newton will show the different lands.

The tacks are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

At Lindertis there is an elegant new house, fit for accommodating a genteel family; and the house and farm-offices are extensive, commodious, and well fitted up.

The approaches are laid out in the best taste, and planted with various kinds of trees, which are exceedingly thriving. The farm round the house is ornamented with shrubs and clumps of trees, and the fields are inclosed with thorn-hedges and hedge-rows, defended by stone walls. The other farms, excepting about 140 acres in one of them,